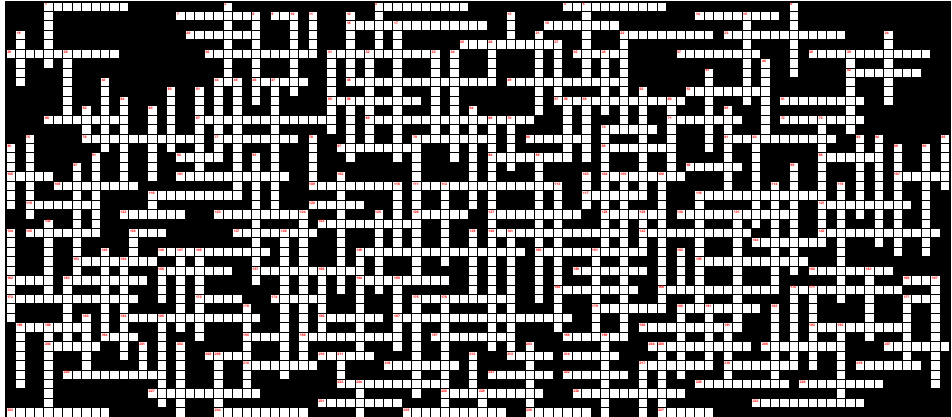


## Environment Protection - 100 x 44

### Across

- |  |  |   |   |  |
|--|--|---|---|--|
| <p><b>1</b> Death rate. (9)</p> <p><b>3</b> The accumulation of molecules of a gas to form a thin film on the surface of a solid. (10)</p> <p><b>4</b> An organic compound containing only carbon and hydrogen (11)</p> <p><b>7</b> Discoloration of normally green plant parts caused by disease, lack of nutrients, or various air pollutants. Also called green sickness. (9)</p> | <p><b>9</b> The residue that remains when something is burned. (3)</p> <p><b>14</b> A system formed by the interaction of a community of organisms with their physical environment. (9)</p> <p><b>16</b> Powdered or granular carbon used for purifying by adsorption. (9,6)</p> <p><b>18</b> A fibrous amphibole; used for making fireproof articles;</p> | <p>inhaling fibers can cause lung cancer. (8)</p> <p><b>20</b> The entire system of sewage collection, treatment, and disposal. (8)</p> <p><b>22</b> Harmful to plants. (10)</p> <p><b>23</b> A rating of the purity of water based on a count of fecal bacteria. (8,5)</p> <p><b>25</b> lacking affinity for water; tending to repel and not absorb water; tending</p> | <p>not to dissolve in or mix with or be wetted by water. (11)</p> <p><b>28</b> The addition of a fluoride to the water supply (to prevent dental decay). (12)</p> <p><b>30</b> The removal of salt (especially from sea water). (12)</p> <p><b>31</b> The branch of forestry dealing with the development and care of forests. (12)</p> | <p><b>35</b> To draw off the upper layer of liquid after the heavier materials have settled. (6)</p> <p><b>37</b> Any agent that destroys or prevents the growth of fungi. (9)</p> <p><b>38</b> Gradual increase in the near surface temperature of the Earth. (6,7)</p> <p><b>42</b> The process of exposing to air (so as to purify). (8)</p> <p><b>44</b> Low-lying</p> |
|--|--|---|---|--|



- wet land with grassy vegetation ; usually is a transition zone between land and water. (3)
- 46** A suspension of insoluble particles (as plaster of paris or lime or clay etc.) usually in water. (6)
- 48** Harm to lakes and rivers resulting from the release of excessive waste heat into them. (7,9)
- 49** A halocarbon in which some hydrogen atoms have been replaced by fluorine; used in refrigerators and aerosols. (13)
- 53** Alkaline water containing dissolved salts. (4,5)
- 55** The process of adapting to something (such as environmental conditions ). (10)
- 57** Removal of chlorine from a substance. (14)
- 61** Undesirable state of the natural environment being contaminated with harmful substances as a consequence of human activities. (9)
- 66** Transformation of a substance produced by the action of heat. (9)
- 67** Solid waste emanating from business establishments such as stores, markets, office buildings, restaurants, shopping centers, and theaters. (10,5)
- 68** An air pollution abatement device that removes pollutants from motor vehicle exhaust. (9,9)
- 71** Pollution discharged into the atmosphere from smokestacks. (8)
- 72** A community of organisms where each member is eaten in turn by another member. (4,5)
- 74** A toxic white soluble crystalline acidic derivative of benzene; used in manufacturing and as a disinfectant and antiseptic; poisonous if taken internally. (6)
- 76** The process of removing solid particles from a liquid. (13)
- 77** A light strong brittle gray toxic bivalent metallic element, hazardous to human health when inhaled as an airborne pollutant. (9)
- 79** An agent (as heat or radiation or a chemical) that destroys microorganisms that might carry disease. (9)
- 80** A mixture of decaying vegetation and manure; used as a fertilizer. (7)
- 81** The atmospheric layer between the troposphere and the mesosphere. (12)
- 87** Any natural or artificial holding area used to store, regulate, or control water. (9)
- 88** Any agent that causes stress to an organism. (8)
- 92** Chlorophyll-containing aquatic organisms without stems, roots and leaves. (5)
- 94** Muddiness created by stirring up sediment or having

- foreign particles suspended. (9)
- 96** The outlet of a river or drain or other source of water. (7)
- 98** A parasitic plant lacking chlorophyll, leaves, true stems and roots and reproducing by spores. (6)
- 100** Low-lying wet land with grassy vegetation; usually is a transition zone between land and water. (5)
- 101** A measure of the ability of a solution to carry an electrical current. (12)
- 104** Resistance of a liquid to shear forces (and hence to flow). (9)
- 107** Small scales from animal skins or hair or bird feathers that can cause allergic reactions in some people. (6)
- 108** An area of the ozone layer (near the poles) that is seasonally depleted of ozone. (5,4)
- 109** The process of decomposition of organic compounds by interaction with water. (10)
- 111** (H<sub>2</sub>S) Gas emitted during organic decomposition. (8,8)
- 116** Water heavily contaminated with animal, human, or food waste. (10)
- 117** Matter that remains after something has been removed. (7)
- 118** A chemical reaction in which an acid and a base interact with the formation of a salt. (14)
- 119** Any substance that can be metabolized by an organism to give energy and build tissue. (8)
- 120** An enclosed space with air pressure higher than outside. (6)
- 121** A layer in the stratosphere (at approximately 20 miles) that contains a concentration of ozone sufficient to block most ultraviolet radiation from the sun. (5,5)
- 122** Applying a pesticide so as to create a foggy envelope. (7)
- 123** Atmospheric moisture that has condensed because of cold. (10)
- 126** A natural flow of ground water. (6)
- 127** The configuration of a surface and the relations among its man-made and natural features. (10)
- 128** Diffusion of molecules through a semipermeable membrane from a place of higher concentration to a place of lower concentration until the concentration on both sides is equal. (7)
- 130** Any agent that destroys microorganisms that might carry disease. (13)
- 133** Preventing especially liquids to pass or diffuse through. (11)
- 135** Rain containing acids that form in the atmosphere

- e when industrial gas emissions (especially sulfur dioxide and nitrogen oxides) combine with water. (4,4)
- 136** Tiny particles trapped in vapour in a gas stream. (4)
- 137** A chemical used to kill pests (as rodents or insects). (9)
- 140** A phenomenon associated with surface tension and resulting in the elevation or depression of liquids in capillaries. (9,6)
- 142** A treatment system that removes volatile organic compounds from a fluid by forcing an airstream through it. (3,9)
- 143** Decaying caused by bacterial or fungal action. (13)
- 144** Any substance that evaporates readily. (8)
- 146** The process of flocculating; forming woolly cloudlike aggregations. (12)
- 149** (CFC) An inert, nontoxic, and easily liquefied chemicals used in refrigeration, air conditioning, packaging, insulation, or as solvents and aerosol propellants. (18)
- 150** A holding area for wastewater, where heavier particles sink to the bottom for removal and disposal. (8,4)
- 153** The regions of the surface and atmosphere of the Earth. (9)
- 155** The consecutive generation of useful thermal and electric energy from the same fuel source. (12)
- 156** The act of removing floating material from the surface of a liquid. (8)
- 157** The act of burning something completely; reducing it to ashes. (12)
- 159** A low area that has been filled in. (8)
- 160** Waste matter that contaminates the water, air or soil. (9)
- 162** A waste pipe that carries away sewage or surface water. (5)
- 163** A unit used in estimating fuel requirements for heating a building. (6,3)
- 164** The state of being clean and conducive to health. (10)
- 166** A pit or tank that catches liquid runoff for drainage or disposal. (4)
- 168** Any disease-producing agent especially a virus or bacterium or other microorganism. (9)
- 169** The procedure of making some object free of live bacteria or other microorganisms (usually by heat or chemical means). (13)
- 170** The geology of groundwater, in relation to occurrence, distribution and effects of groundwater. (12)
- 172** The branch of biotechnology that uses biological process to overcome environmental problems. (14)
- 173** Minerals

- that water picks up as it passes through the air, over and under the ground, or from households and industry. (5)
- 174** The precipitate produced by sewage treatment. (6)
- 175** The slow passage of a liquid through a filtering medium. (11)
- 177** Rodent or insect that is injurious to health or the environment. (4)
- 179** Having a pH greater than 7. (8)
- 180** The working together of two things (muscles or drugs for example) to produce an effect greater than the sum of their individual effects. (9)
- 184** Movement or exchange of water between the atmosphere and earth. (10,5)
- 186** Food that is discarded (as from a kitchen). (7)
- 187** A colourless non-flammable toxic liquid used as a solvent for fats and oils; because of its toxicity its use as a cleaning fluid or fire extinguisher has declined. (19)
- 188** The time required for something to fall to half its initial value (in particular, the time for half the atoms in a radioactive substance to disintegrate). (4,4)
- 190** The recovery of useful substances from waste products. (11)
- 192** Mechanical pulverizing of solid waste. (11)
- 194** Sedimentary materials composed of fine or intermediate-sized mineral particles. (4)
- 195** Low land that is seasonally flooded; has more woody plants than a marsh and better drainage than a bog. (5)
- 196** Any physical, chemical, biological, or radiological substance or matter that has an adverse effect on air, water, or soil. (11)
- 197** Involving risk or danger. (9)
- 198** Containing or dissolved in water. (7)
- 200** A shallow pond where waste water is purified by the action of sunlight, bacterial action, and oxygen. (6)
- 204** Clumping of solid particles in wastewater to settle out impurities with the aid of chemicals. (11)
- 206** A chemical added to a pesticide to increase its activity. (9)
- 207** The time that elapses between a stimulus and the response to it. (7)
- 208** Materials discarded from manufacturing operations that may be suitable for reprocessing. (5)
- 210** Compacting solid wastes into blocks to facilitate easy handling. (6)
- 213** A cloud of fine particles suspended in a gas. (5)
- 214** Any agent (person or animal or microorganism).

nism) that carries and transmits a disease. (6)	221 A tank that holds the water used to flush a toilet. (7)	diffusion) . (12)	233 Weakeni ng in force or intensity. (11)	<b>Down</b>
215 Any form of animal or plant life. (8)	222 A low area where the land is saturated with water. (7)	228 The treatment of disease (especiall y cancer) by exposure to radiation from a radioactive substance. (11)	234 The entire geographical area drained by a river and its tributaries . (5,5)	1 (Hg) A heavy silvery toxic univalent and bivalent metallic element. (7)
216 Discharge water (e.g. from industrial establishments) mixed with waste matter. (8)	223 Preventi ng infection by inhibiting the growth or action of microorga nisms. (12)	230 Conversi on of coal to a gaseous product. (12)	235 Undergr ound water that is held in the soil and in pervious rocks. (6,5)	2 A substance having the tendency to cause corrosion (such a strong acids or alkali). (9)
217 The percentag e of salt in water. (8)	225 Large tank where solid matter or sewage is disintegra ted by bacteria. (6,4)	231 The branch of geology that studies water on the earth and in the atmosphere: its distributio n and uses and conservati on. (9)	236 The wearing away of land surface by wind or water. (7)	3 Having a pH of less than 7. (6)
218 Substance or chemical that kills or controls algae. (8)	226 Erosion by friction. (9)	232 A colourless poisonous gas; made by the oxidation of methanol. (12)	237 Rubbish carelessly dropped or left about (especiall y in public places). (6)	5 An instrumen t to measure dosage or exposure. (9)
219 A colourless odourless gas used as a fuel. (7)	227 The property of something that can be pervaded by a liquid (as by osmosis or			6 Having a strong distinctive fragrance. (8)
220 A furnace for burning waste under controlled conditions . (11)				8 A device for heating substance s above their boiling point; used to manufacture chemicals or to sterilize

- surgical instruments. (10)
- 10** An animal that feeds on plants. (9)
- 11** A compound in which the hydrogen atoms of a hydrocarbon have been replaced by bromine and other halogen atoms; very stable; used in fire extinguishers although it is thought to release bromine that depletes the ozone layer. (5)
- 12** A substance that initiates or accelerates a chemical reaction without itself being affected. (8)
- 13** A site used to dispose of solid waste without environmental controls. (4)
- 15** Non-liquid, non-soluble materials ranging from municipal garbage to industrial wastes that contain complex and sometimes hazardous substances. (5,5)
- 17** Adaptation to a new climate (a new temperature or altitude or environment). (15)
- 19** Crushed glass. (6)
- 21** No longer inhabited. (9)
- 22** Liable to decay or spoil or become putrid. (11)
- 24** The process in which one substance takes up or holds another (by either absorption or adsorption). (8)
- 26** A radioactive gaseous element formed by the disintegration of radium. (5)
- 27** A mixture with properties between those of a solution and fine suspension. (7)
- 29** Autoclave consisting of a vessel in which plant or animal materials are digested. (8)
- 31** Water that is not hard (does not contain salts that interfere with the formation of lather with soap). (4,5)
- 32** A chemical used to kill insects. (11)
- 33** A surface-active agent that promotes the formation of an emulsion. (10)
- 34** The conversion of a solid or a gas into a liquid. (12)
- 36** A cloud of solid or liquid particles in a gas. (7)
- 39** Living or active in the absence of free oxygen. (9)
- 40** A product made during the manufacture of something else. (9)
- 41** A state of deterioration in metals caused by oxidation or chemical action. (9)
- 43** Appraisal of the biological activity of a substance by testing its effect on an organism and comparing the result with some agreed standard. (8)
- 44** Possible to burn. (9)
- 45** A hypothesis that smoke and debris rising from massive fires of a nuclear war could block sunlight for weeks or months, cooling the earth's surface. (7,6)
- 47** Radiation lying in the ultraviolet range; wavelengths

- shorter than light but longer than X rays. (11,4)
- 50** Weight per unit volume. (7)
- 51** Any substance that can cause or aggravate cancer. (10)
- 52** A radioactive isotope of an element; produced either naturally or artificially. (12)
- 54** Fuel consisting of the remains of organisms preserved in rocks in the earth's crust with high carbon and hydrogen content. (6,4)
- 56** Underground bed or layer yielding ground water for wells and springs etc. (7)
- 58** The branch of biology concerned with the relations between organisms and their environment. (7)
- 59** The type of environment in which an organism or group normally lives or occurs. (7)
- 60** The pumping of water from a groundwater basin in excess of the supply flowing into the basin. (9)
- 62** A small loosely aggregated mass of flocculent material suspended in or precipitated from a liquid. (4)
- 63** Slightly salty. (8)
- 64** The totality of surrounding conditions. (11)
- 65** The most basic unit of measurement of ozone level. (6,4)
- 69** (ESP) A device that removes particles from a gas stream (smoke) after combustion occurs. (13,12)
- 70** A vast treeless plain in the arctic regions between the ice cap and the tree line. (6)
- 73** (CO) A colourless, odourless, poisonous gas produced by incomplete combustion of carbon. (6,8)
- 74** Inhalation of others' tobacco smoke. (7,7)
- 75** A surface-active chemical widely used in industry and laundering. (9)
- 78** Fine solid particles of ash that are carried into the air when fuel is combusted. (3,3)
- 79** Warming that results when solar radiation is trapped by the atmosphere; caused by atmospheric gases that allow sunshine to pass through but absorb heat that is radiated back from the warmed surface of the earth. (10,6)
- 82** The dense spread of algae in lake water. (5,5)
- 83** A tank in which solids settle to the bottom and are subsequently removed as sludge. (9)
- 84** Disinfection of water by the addition of small amounts of chlorine or a chlorine compound. (12)
- 85** A source of danger. (6)
- 86** Plant materials and animal waste used as fuel. (7)
- 89** The diversity of plant and animal life in a particular habitat (or in the world as a

- whole). (12)
- 90** The branch of medical science dealing with the transmission and control of disease. (12)
- 91** The process of decomposing organic matter (as in sewage) by bacteria. (9)
- 93** A treatment process used in water systems by adding pressure to force water through a semi-permeable membrane. (7,7)
- 95** The removal of minerals and mineral salts from a liquid (especially from water). (16)
- 97** Capable of being decomposed by e.g. bacteria. (13)
- 99** The act of purifying liquids through boiling. (12)
- 102** The emission of water vapour from the leaves of plants. (13)
- 103** The uranium-containing heart of a nuclear reactor, where energy is released. (4)
- 105** Wastewater tanks in which floating wastes are skimmed off and settled solids are removed for disposal. (13,5)
- 106** Unwanted materials emanating from an industrial operation. (10,5)
- 110** A device to trap pollutants in emissions. (8)
- 112** Transmission of energy through space or any medium. Also known as radiant energy. (9)
- 113** Areas where sewage sludge is dumped and dried. (11,5)
- 114** The process of absorbing nutrients into the body after digestion. (12)
- 115** The branch of molecular biology that studies the use of microorganisms to perform specific industrial processes. (13)
- 116** Wet spongy ground of decomposing vegetation. (3)
- 118** The oxidation of ammonium compounds in dead organic material into nitrates and nitrites by soil bacteria (making nitrogen available to plants). (13)
- 124** Any form of life or plants that are threatened with extinction. (10,7)
- 125** A chemical that is sprayed on plants and causes their leaves to fall off. (9)
- 129** A large tall chimney through which combustion gases and smoke can be evacuated. (5)
- 131** The strength of a solution; number of molecules of a substance in a given volume (expressed as moles/cubic meter). (13)
- 132** A substance that is emitted or released. (9)
- 134** Designed to be disposed of after use. (10)
- 136** A conduit to carry off smoke. (4)
- 138** A distinct and pure substance formed by the union of two or more elements in definite proportion by weight. (8,8)
- 139** Single-

- celled or noncellular spherical or spiral or rod-shaped organisms lacking chlorophyll that reproduce by fission. (8)
- 141** Synthesis of compounds with the aid of radiant energy (especially in plants). (14)
- 145** A disease associated with inhalation of asbestos fibres. (10)
- 147** The process of oxidizing; the addition of oxygen to a compound with a loss of electrons; always occurs accompanied by reduction. (9)
- 148** A process in which a substance reacts with oxygen to give heat and light. (10)
- 149** The preservation and careful management of the environment and of natural resources. (12)
- 151** Water that is unsafe to drink. (10)
- 152** Any materials unused and rejected as worthless or unwanted. (5)
- 154** Having a strong affinity for water; tending to dissolve in, mix with, or be wetted by water. (11)
- 156** Carbon dust formed by incomplete combustion. (4)
- 158** Any substance that can cause an allergy. (8)
- 161** Clay or silt or gravel carried by rushing streams and deposited where the stream slows down (8)
- 163** Removal of mud from the bottom of water bodies. (8)
- 165** The degree to which something is poisonous. (8)
- 167** Decaying caused by bacterial or fungal action. (12)
- 170** A chemical agent that destroys plants or inhibits their growth. (9)
- 171** A substance that promotes drying (e.g., calcium oxide absorbs water and is used to remove moisture). (9)
- 175** Composed of distinct particles. (11)
- 176** Introduction into water, air, and soil of microorganisms, chemicals, toxic substances, wastes. (13)
- 177** The aggregate of small plant and animal organisms that float or drift in great numbers in fresh or salt water. (8)
- 178** The lowest temperature at which the vapor above a liquid can be ignited in air. (5,5)
- 180** Agitate by introducing air or compressed gas. (8)
- 181** The wide part of a river where it nears the sea; fresh and salt water mix. (7)
- 182** The addition of hydrogen, removal of oxygen, or addition of electrons to an element or compound. (9)
- 183** Depending on free oxygen or air. (7)
- 185** The surface soil that must be moved away to get at coal seams and mineral deposits. (10)
- 188** Any of five related nonmetals

- ic elements (fluorine or chlorine or bromine or iodine or astatine) that are all monovalent and readily form negative ions. (7)
- 189** The process whereby fluids pass through a filter or a filtering medium. (10)
- 191** A substance that oxidizes another substance. (7)
- 193** The relative incidence of a particular disease. (9)
- 199** Application of ozone to water for disinfection or for taste and odour control.
- (9)
- 201** A thin fog with condensation near the ground. (4)
- 202** An epidemic that is geographically widespread; occurring throughout a region or even throughout the world. (8)
- 203** A hole or passage made by a drill. (8)
- 205** Discharge of oil which reaches bodies of water. (3,5)
- 209** A person who has some pathogen to which he is immune but who can pass it on to others. (7)
- 211** (Pb) A heavy metal that is hazardous to health when inhaled or swallowed. (4)
- 212** All the plant and animal life of a particular region. (5)
- 217** Waste matter carried away in sewers or drains. (6)
- 224** Air pollution by a mixture of smoke and fog. (4)
- 229** An insecticide that is also toxic to animals and humans; banned in the United States since 1972. (3)